

October 3, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,  
OCTOBER 10, 1917.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. —PART 70

THE ILLUSTRATED

8d

# WAR NEWS



TRENCH MORTAR CAPTURED BY CANADIANS ON WESTERN FRONT.



PRICE EIGHTPENCE: BY INLAND POST, 8½d.

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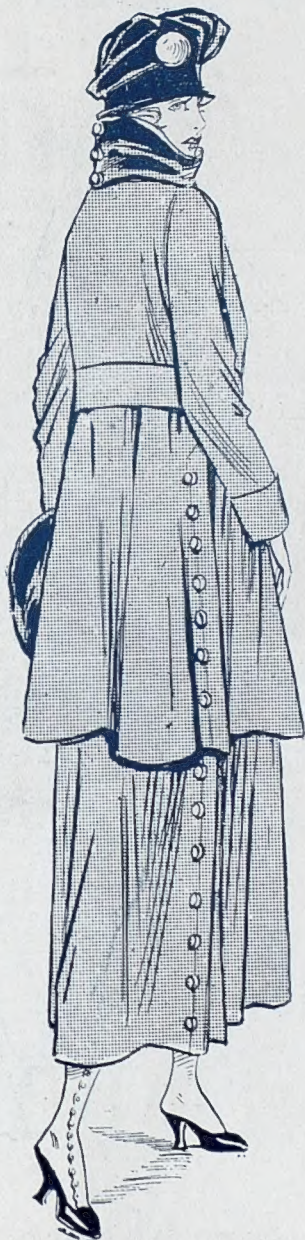
**TAILOR SUIT**  
finished Velour  
attractive lines,  
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of selected seal  
becoming when  
well cut skirt.  
few good colours

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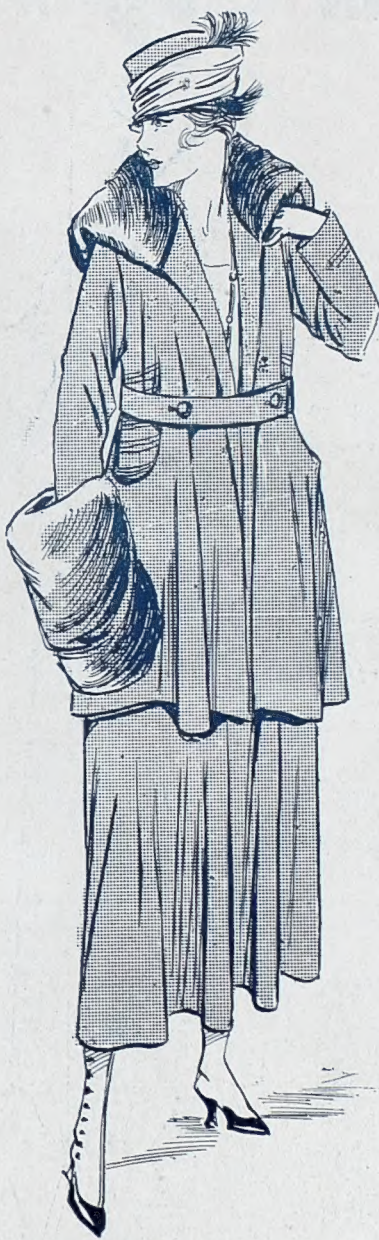
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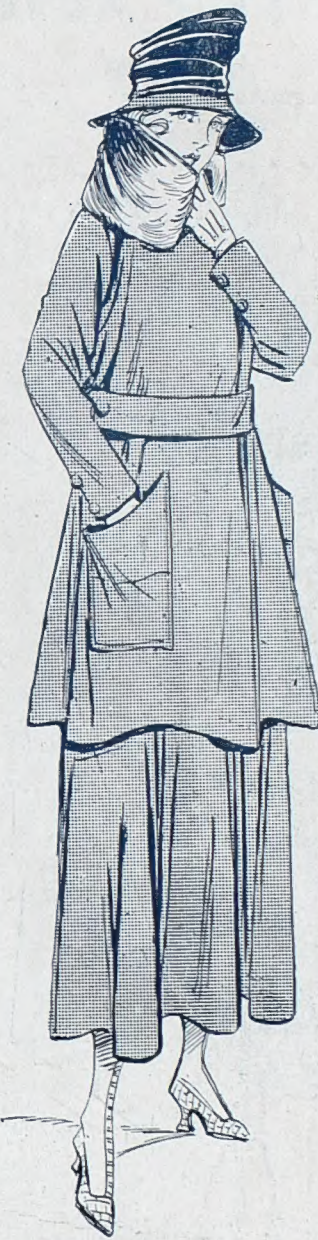
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**TAILOR SUIT**, in best quality soft-finished Velour Cloth. Coat cut on plain, attractive lines, finished with silk stitching, and large collar of selected nutria fur. Plain, well cut skirt. In navy, black, and a few good colours.

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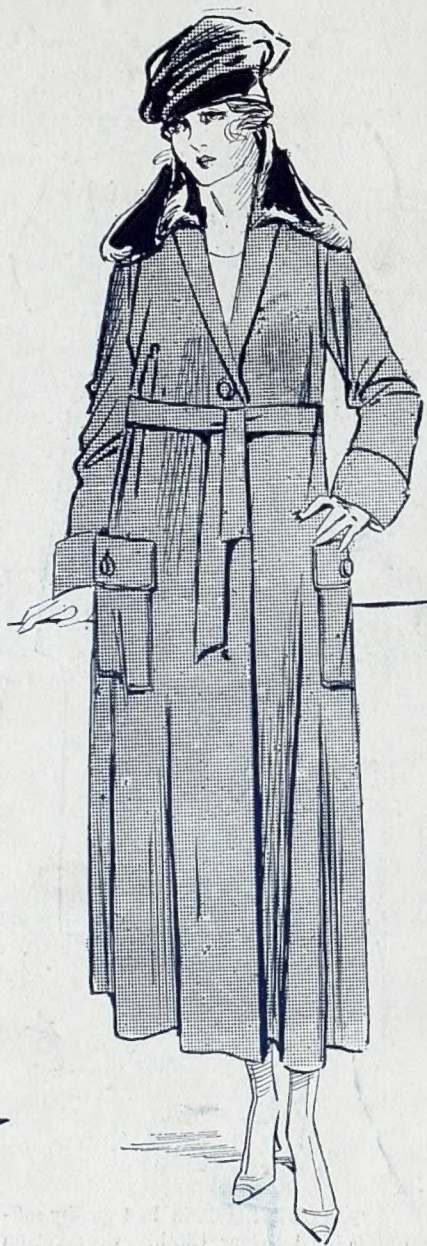


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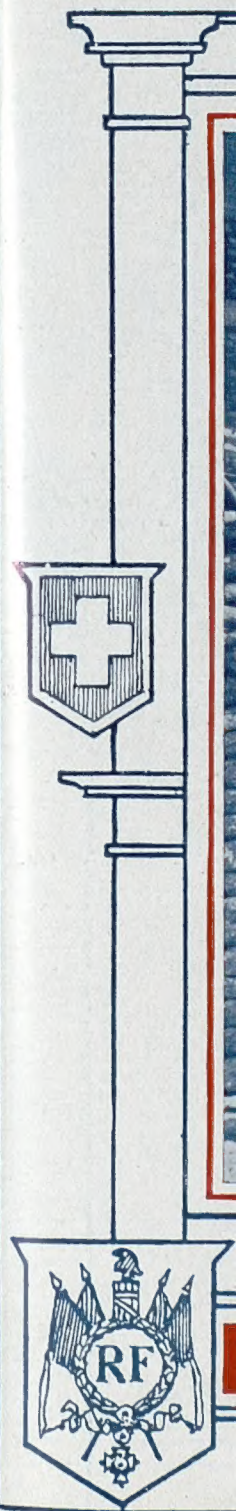
Price

**9½ Gns.**

## **Debenham & Freebody**

WIGMORE STREET AND WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

# **THE W**





Oct. 3, 1917

*Press*  
The Illustrated War News, Oct. 10, 1917.—Part 70, New Series.

# The Illustrated War News



READY FOR AIR-RAID DUTY: SPECIAL CONSTABLES IN "TIN HATS."

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

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ON: SEPT. 29, 1917.

NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.,  
OCT. 3, 1917.



## THE GREAT WAR.

THE NEW SIGNIFICANCE OF AERIAL WARFARE—IS IT THE LAST PHASE?—GREAT BRITISH VICTORIES—FRENCH RESISTANCE—ITALY'S FRESH EFFORT.

THE last week of September and the first week of October 1917 will be memorable in the history of the Great War as the period in which the importance of aerial warfare came home at length to the British Public. The long series of raids on London which coincided with the harvest moon may have been intended by the enemy to

force a wild clamour for peace, but they had precisely the opposite effect. Public opinion certainly became more articulate than it had ever been on the question of aerial fighting, but not precisely in the direction of the enemy's hopes. For it stiffened perceptibly on the point of carrying air-hostilities into the enemy's country; and the authorities, whose mind on the subject had not hitherto been clearly known, let it be seen that this consideration had long been in their thoughts, and that a vigorous offensive on German towns only waited for a sufficiency of material to carry the plan out thoroughly. The claims of the Army on the Western front were paramount, and, while machines were urgently required by our fighters in Flanders to harass the enemy there, the further offensive had perforce to wait. But assurances were given that Mr. Lloyd George and General Smuts were alive to the necessity of giving the German people a dose of their own medicine—that plans were formulated, and awaited only the necessary resources. This satisfactory outcome of a period of alarms and excursions discounted entirely the symptoms of unrest visible in a portion of the public, mostly alien. The great body of the people remained firm, obeyed police instructions, and opened its mouth

not to squeal, but to ask urgently that this form of hostility be sharply applied to the raiders in their own homes. Once more the German has miscalculated British psychology.

In the six great raids of Sept. 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, there were other reassuring features. They proved the great efficiency of the anti-air-

craft artillery and of barrage fire in the air.

In all, some eighty Gothas tried to reach London, but not more than eleven got through. Our gunners were marvellously alert, following the raiders with relentless and unerring persistency. On the night of Oct. 1 at least one Gotha appeared double-droning above a village to the far north-west of London. It may have lost its way, or it may have hoped to find a gap in the defences in that direction. But its track was

marked by the pursuing shells as it swung round from the north-east; new and unsuspected guns awoke to dispute its passage. At last the enemy gave it up and made off. This isolated instance was typical of what was happening on a larger scale elsewhere, but it showed how well the defence was organised and handled. So far, so good; but the real deterrent will be applied only beyond the Rhine. The casualties and damage in London were very light, and the raids, taken all round, proved miserable failures.

Meanwhile, a substantial instalment of deterrent tactics had been advanced in Flanders, where our airmen had been very busy burning out the hornets' nests behind the enemy's lines. On the 27th, although the weather was favourable, there was no raid on London, most likely because that afternoon the R.N.A.S. had destroyed fifteen



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIAN TROOPS RESTING IN A SHELL-HOLE ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT LINE.

The man with the binoculars is watching a Hun aeroplane.—[Canadian War Records.]

Gothas drawn up in St. Denis Westrem days later, the same Successful attacks v drome at Thourout, and the Brugeoise similarly visited Courtrai and Cambr Douai, Gontrave air-ship shed, and railway sidings at Roulers. Besides this damage on the ground, many enemy machines were attacked in the air and brought down. Nor were the French behind-hand in supporting this vigorous policy. During the period in question our Allies bombed Stuttgart, Treves, Coblenz, Baden, Freiburg, as well as the railway stations of Metz and neighbouring towns, including that of Saarbruck, where the first shot was fired in the war were also attacked period of unprece and marks the begi long foretold—a p play an increasing decisive—part. Wit tion, we still shrin ployment of the wo



ON THE WESTERN FRONT



## PHASE ?—GREAT EFFORT.

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Gothas drawn up in line ready for flight on the St. Denis Westrem Aerodrome near Ghent. Two days later, the same aerodrome was again bombed. Successful attacks were also made on the Aerodrome at Thourout, the lock-gates at Zeebrugge, and the Brugeoise Works. Other enemy depôts similarly visited were the aerodromes near Courtrai and Cambrai, huts and dumps near Douai, Gontrave air-ship shed, and railway sidings at Roulers. Besides this damage on the ground, many enemy machines were attacked in the air and brought down. Nor were the French behind-hand in supporting this vigorous policy. During the period in question our Allies bombed Stuttgart, Treves, Coblenz, Baden, Freiburg, as well as the railway stations of Metz and neighbouring towns, including that of Saarbruck, where the first shot

was fired in the war of 1870. Several factories were also attacked in that region. It was a period of unprecedented activity in the air, and marks the beginning of a phase of warfare long foretold—a phase in which aircraft will play an increasingly important—and perhaps decisive—part. With all our augmented resolution, we still shrink officially from the employment of the word "reprisals."

The earlier fighting of the week on the British front was around the Polygon Wood and the position nicknamed Tower Hamlets. The enemy made the most determined attempts to recapture these points, and once more drove masses of men forward with the most extravagant disregard of life. On Sept. 30 three separate attacks on the Polygon were all repulsed with heavy loss. Early

on the morning of Oct. 1 another attack was delivered on a front of over a mile in the same region. The Germans advanced in three waves, but were caught each time in our artillery barrage and were driven back in disorder. The attack was twice renewed during the next three hours with a similar result, except that the enemy succeeded in occupying two of our advanced posts in the south-east corner of the Polygon Wood.

Throughout these days the artillery fire on both sides had become increasingly severe, until it was said to have reached a pitch of intensity quite unprecedented. This has been said so often that imagination is baffled to realise what the cannonade can now be like. It is, however, no empty figure of speech, for our supply alike of guns and shells is now more than adequate, and every day brings a greater possibility of unlimited artillery



WAITING TO ATTACK ON THE NORTH OF THE YPRES-MENIN ROAD: SCOTTISH TROOPS.—[British Official.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: SOME OF THE GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN BY NORTH MIDLAND TROOPS AND LONDON TERRITORIALS NEAR THE WIELTJE-GRAVENSTAFEL ROAD.—[Official Photograph.]



effort. The enemy, still well supplied, has answered our tornado with concentrated fire directed against our gun-positions, which he plasters heavily from time to time; but his effort becomes more and more localised, while ours is

the enemy gained a footing on the north of the hill; but our Allies, fighting desperately, recaptured the position. Throughout all these operations the artillery duel was very violent, not only on the right bank of the Meuse, but on the

Aisne and north-west of Rheims. At the latter point the artillery broke up enemy troops massing for an attack. The enemy attempted some raiding near Bray-en-Laonnois and at Ailles, but without success.

After a comparatively stationary period, although there has been no inaction, the Italians by a brilliant movement improved their position on the Bainsizza Plateau. A storming force of the Second Army swept forwards towards the south-eastern edge of the Plateau, and attacked some high ground south of Podlaka and south-east of Madomi. The positions were taken and were held, and a respectable haul of prisoners fell to our Allies. In all, 49 officers and over 2000 men were taken. There was some sharp fighting on the slopes of San Gabriele, the enemy trying to dislodge the Italians from the Sella di Dol positions. These attacks came

to nothing, and cost the Austrians, in prisoners, 6 officers and 80 men. The Italians, like the rest of the Allies, have also been busy in the air, bombarding military depôts and works. A large

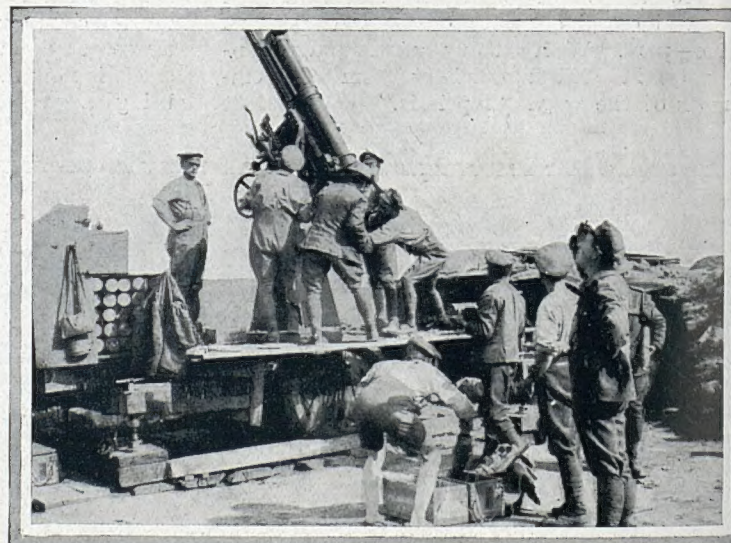


NEAR THE YSER CANAL: TROOPS AND SUPPLIES ON THEIR WAY TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

The method employed of gradually building up the bridges to their proper level should be noted.—[Official Photograph.]

general and continuous. On Oct. 4 one of the greatest British victories of the war was achieved on Passchendaele ridge, east of Ypres. The front attacked ranged for eight miles, from north of Langemarck to Tower Hamlets ridge, on the Menin road. All objectives were gained, and upwards of 4000 prisoners taken. English, Australian, and New Zealand troops took part, among the English troops being battalions from twenty-eight counties. By the end of the day, during which rain fell heavily, we had won a long strip of the main ridge, and were overlooking the German positions to the east. Our attack anticipated by a few minutes a massed attack by five German divisions, between Polygon Wood and Zonnebeke. Their dead lie thicker than ever on these recent fields, and that fact is, perhaps, the most significant feature of the campaign.

On the French front, on Oct. 1, the enemy made a sharp artillery preparation on the Aisne front, and then launched three detachments against the trenches north of Berry-au-Bac. Only one party entered an advanced portion of the lines, and was at once driven out. French gun-fire foiled the rest, who retired with loss. On the 2nd, there was a fierce combat between Hill 344 and Samogneux, and for a short time



DRIVING AWAY A HUN PLANE: AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN IN ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT.—[Official Photograph.]

squadron of aircraft went, in misty weather, to Pola, where it bombed the arsenal and the submarine base. Over three tons of high-explosive shells were dropped, with excellent effect. The Italian Navy has also had its turn of action once more in the Adriatic. LONDON: OCT. 6, 1917.



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#### GAS-MASK PRAC

The British troops are well and, moreover, well provided with gas-masks. Canadians, for example, Germans in Lens. "The Phillips in a recent account of the German infantry, a



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## "An Absolute Protection Against Noxious Vapour."



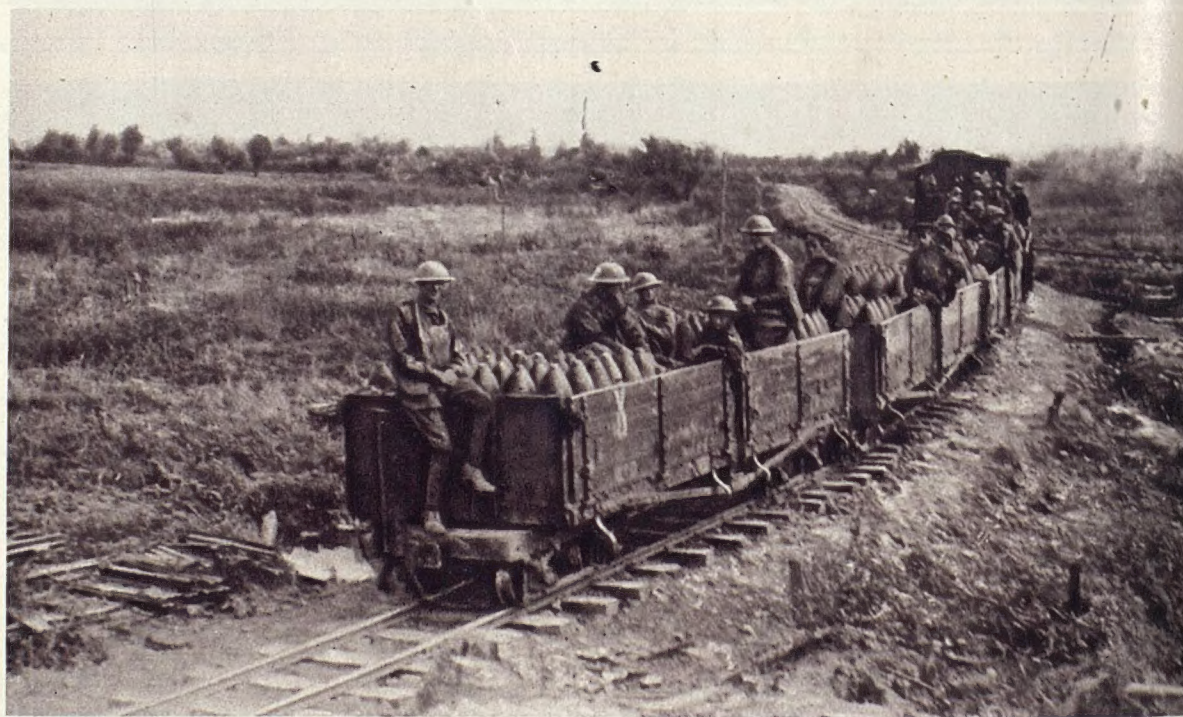
### GAS-MASK PRACTICE BY SCOTS GUARDS: ADVANCING THROUGH SMOKE; ADJUSTING MASKS.

The British troops are well protected against German poison-gas, and, moreover, well provided with means of retaliation. The Canadians, for example, use gas-shells largely to bombard the Germans in Lens. "The domination by gas," writes Mr. Percival Phillips in a recent account of fighting there, "has killed the activity of the German infantry, and the enemy confines his efforts almost

wholly to bombardments. He tries retaliatory doses of his own gas—an 8-inch gas-shell, the largest of this type yet fired into the Canadian lines, has made its appearance—but the new type of head-covering recently issued to our troops is an absolute protection against every kind of noxious vapour, and men forced to wear it at times can go freely about their work."—[Photos. by Sport and General.]



## Two Phases of a Shell's Career.



GUN-FIRE AT THE FRONT: A SHELL-BURST IN GLENCORSE WOOD; AMMUNITION BY LIGHT RAILWAY.

"The noise of great gun-fire," wrote Mr. Philip Gibbs a few days ago from the British front, "goes on rising and falling in gusts, and, like the beat of surf to people who live by the sea, it is the constant sound in men's ears, not disturbing their work unless they are close enough to suffer from the power behind the thunder strokes. . . The artillery battle is endless, and on both sides is intense and widespread."

Our photographs show two phases of a shell's career—the moment of its explosion, and its journey to the guns. The shell seen bursting in the upper illustration is a German one. In the lower photograph a train-load of British shells is seen being taken up to the front by light railway. Our gunners have now a practically unlimited supply of ammunition.—[Australian Official Photographs.]



ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE

Two kinds of British anti-aircraft gun. The upper photograph shows a machine gun used to prevent enemy machines from coming over the front. The lower photograph shows two regular anti-aircraft guns firing upon a German aeroplane, with interest. At the front



"Archies" for Air-Raiders at the front.



ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IN TWO FORMS: PREVENTING ENEMY OBSERVATION IN A BATTLE; "ARCHIES."

Two kinds of British anti-aircraft fire are here illustrated. The upper photograph shows a machine-gun in action during a battle, to prevent enemy machines doing observation work. In the lower one, two regular anti-aircraft guns, or "Archies," are seen being trained upon a German aeroplane, while some Australian soldiers look on with interest. At the front they know what moonlight air-raids are.

Describing one such occasion recently, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "There was the loud drone of engines and the barking of many Archies, and between the stars, very bright and glinting, shrapnel bursting in . . . the sky, and searchlights creeping backwards and forwards to find the night-birds. . . . 'I wonder if the devils are over London' to-night," said an officer."—[Australian Official Photographs.]

LIGHT RAILWAY.

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The shell seen bursting  
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## The Battle of Menin Road: The Storming of Zonnebeke.



BEFORE THE ASSAULT OPENED: WELSH INFANTRY FILING FORWARD; COMING UP BY TRAIN.

"English, Scottish, and Welsh battalions, penetrating the enemy's defences to a depth of nearly a mile, stormed Zonnebeke and gained the line of their objectives." So Sir Douglas Haig, in his second despatch on September 26, summarised events in one of the most brilliantly successful pieces of hard fighting in the series of continuous actions known as the Battle of Menin Road. In the upper illustration

are shown men of one of the Welsh battalions filing forward to join the assaulting troops. In the lower illustration we see a train of trucks on a light field railway just in rear of the fighting-line, bringing up men of a Welsh battalion a short time before the infantry attack on Zonnebeke was launched, together with some Highlanders and others.—  
[Official Photographs.]



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In the upper illustration of the heavy pieces which ment preliminary to the st positions round Zonnebeke. spell of rest—just time for cessant firing. The present



Zonnebeke.



UP BY TRAIN.

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## The Battle of Menin Road: During a Bombardment.



### WITH THE GUNNERS BEFORE ZONNEBEKE: A SPELL OFF; A BATTERY'S GOAT-MASCOT.

In the upper illustration is seen the gun-detachment serving one of the heavy pieces which had its part in action during the bombardment preliminary to the storming of the strongly fortified German positions round Zonnebeke. The artillerymen are having a brief spell of rest—just time for a smoke—during an interval in their incessant firing. The present German defence method which has sub-

stituted successive rows of half-underground concrete redoubts—"pill-boxes"—irregularly placed among machine-gun "nests" in shell-craters, for the continuous lines of deep trenches heretofore universal, has made our artillery bombardment work more difficult to execute; but the tasks are accomplished. The lower illustration shows an attractive detail at a corner in the battlefield.—[Official Photos.]





## The Human Side of War: A Summer-House and Summer flowers



IN ONE OF THE RARE HOURS OF EASE WHICH MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE ARE ABLE TO ENJOY: A C

The horrors of the war under which half the world is suffering have a tendency to make us forget that even so terrible a struggle has its intervals, brief and infrequent perhaps, but all the more welcome, in which something approaching rest and comfort can be enjoyed. There are those who have only too keen a perception of the fact that war must ever be cruel,

which blinds them to the pleasure of resting and reading in one of the rare hours of ease. But there are



mer-House and Summer flowers within Range of the Guns.



MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE ARE ABLE TO ENJOY: A CANADIAN OFFICER READING A PAPER FROM HOME.

which blinds them to the pleasanter truth, that soldiers, as men, are often humane. Our photograph shows a Canadian officer resting and reading in one of the intervals in which he is down from the firing-line. The rough tent suggests nothing approaching comfort. But there are flowers blooming in the window-boxes.—[Photo, Canadian War Records.]



“Our Officers Invariably Lead Their Men.”



WHERE OPTIMISM PREVAILS: CHEERY CANADIAN OFFICERS IN A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN-PIT.

As mentioned in a Canadian War Records despatch quoted elsewhere in this number, German prisoners complain that their higher officers do not take risks. "Even company commanders frequently depute to under-officers their duties while in the trenches, and remain well back from the front." The German prisoners notice the very different conduct of British officers, including, of course, those of the Overseas

troops. "When there is hand-to-hand fighting," continues the despatch, "our officers invariably lead their men, while the German officers seldom do so. They are not actuated by fear, and it must be assumed that they are obeying orders in thus hanging back. The very great losses of the German officer class . . . may have made it necessary to conserve the enemy's leaders."—[Photo, Canadian War Records.]



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A WAR VERSION

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With Boche-Rubber Slippers!—a Canadian Cook.



A WAR VERSION OF DINNERS AND DINERS: CONSTRUCTING A SMALL OVEN FOR THE FOOD SUPPLY.

There is no *batterie de cuisine* available near the firing-line, and a Soyer himself could not indulge in the delicacies of the culinary art. But even such crude contrivances as the young Canadian seen in our photograph is constructing are better than nothing, and the rough brick-and-iron cooking apparatus turns out welcome refreshment for the men in the

intervals of rest from the actual front lines. An interesting detail of the picture shows the slippers worn by the Canadian lad, who himself made them from the indiarubber tyres of a Boche plane brought down by one of our troops close by. Like all of our plucky Colonial troops, he is able and willing to turn his hand to any work that turns up.—[Canadian Official Photograph.]

GUN-PIT.

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## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXX.—THE 71ST HIGHLANDERS.

## A CAPTIVE CORPS.

WHEN the American War of Independence began, the 71st (or Frazer) Highlanders were in their infancy. The corps had only just been raised by a number of Scottish gentlemen, many of whom got their commissions in return for having recruited so many men from their own lands or district. Most of the privates spoke no English, and when the regiment in its new state was suddenly embarked at Greenock for foreign service it was almost entirely ignorant of drill and discipline. The corps sailed on April 21, 1776, and on the voyage out a gallant effort was made to carry on with training, even on the cramped space of a transport's deck. The men were accustomed to the English word of command, were brought to some proficiency in musketry, and were even exercised in a few of the simpler squad and company movements. The ship formed part of a convoy of about a hundred sail moving with a convoy's proverbial slowness, for the least speedy ship set the pace. Half-way across the Atlantic a great storm came on, and

the Highlanders' vessel was separated from its consorts. The troops endured terrible miseries, and when at length the weather moderated they found themselves alone on the ocean. Battered as they were, they soon picked up their spirits.

On the second day of fair weather, a sail hove in sight. Ammunition was served out, and the ship's four light pieces of cannon were loaded.

But the vessel proved to be one of the scattered convoy. The officers consulted together, and decided to steer for Boston. On June 16 they sighted Cape Cod, and came slowly up into Nantucket Roads, where they cast anchor. To their surprise, the telegraph station gave no welcoming signal, nor did any boat put off to receive the transport. Even the customary salute

was not fired from the battery on Long Island. Officers and men crowded the bulwarks and gazed curiously at the shore, wondering why they could see no sign of a British Fleet. Then at last the battery woke up. The flash of the first gun was followed by the plunging

(Continued overleaf.)



THE NEW LONDON BRANCH OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA RECENTLY OPENED BY MR. FISHER, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER: IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Photograph by L.N.A.



CANADIANS HONOURING THEIR DEAD ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A MEMORIAL SERVICE TO MEN OF THE QUEBEC REGIMENT, WHO FELL ON VIMY RIDGE. —[Photograph by Canadian War Records.]



War

## TRENCH CLEARING

In the earlier days of the war, when the troops were stationary for weeks in the trenches, there was, it was said, a great deal of enemy and of the Allies, cartridge-cases and damaged away and apparently useless



Oct. 10, 1917

## LANDERS.

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Even the cus-  
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[Continued overleaf.]



TO MEN  
[Continued overleaf.]

## War Economy on a Western front Battlefield.



## TRENCH CLEARING: SHOVELLING CARTRIDGE-CASES INTO BAGS AND COLLECTING UNUSED BOMBS.

In the earlier days of the war, during the "war of positions," stationary for weeks in the trenches on the Aisne and the Ypres fronts, there was, it was stated, in all armies, alike those of the enemy and of the Allies, considerable waste of *matériel*, used cartridge-cases and damaged weapons, and odds and ends of thrown-away and apparently useless equipment on the battlefields and

where there had been fighting. Everybody has changed all that now, for motives of economy, for a long time since. Captured German guns are regularly used again; or, if not irreparably damaged, are repaired for service, and almost every scrap of metal picked up in their trenches is collected for melting and remaking into some war implement or the other.—[Canadian War Records.]



of a shot across the transport's stern. Another and another followed, and a ball passed through the shrouds, cutting away some of the ratlines. "Devil take me," cried the C.O., "this is a rough welcome—I'll see into it!" Thereupon the skipper, with an oath, shouted "That's no Union Jack!" and up to the flagstaff above the battery floated the Stars and Stripes.

Cut off for two months from all news, the British soldiers did not know that Boston was in the hands of the Revolutionaries. They had sailed right into the lion's mouth. As the vessel lay at anchor, she presented the best possible mark, and shot after shot tore through her rigging and her hull. Her four miserable four-pounders could make no effective reply. Musketry was out of the question. As the cannonade grew hotter, a flotilla of boats and small schooners, manned by a wild-looking gang of irregulars, put off from the shore, lay abaft the beam, and poured in volleys of small-arm fire. The transport began to sink. Colonel Campbell reluctantly gave the word to strike. The flag fluttered down; but the signal of surrender was not seen at once, and for several minutes the enemy continued to fire.

Half mad with disappointment at this untimely end of the new regiment's career, the Highlanders clamoured to get out the boats and sell their lives dearly in a dash for the shore; but the Colonel managed to soothe them. The signal was seen at last, the fire slackened, then ceased, and the crews of

and stores. They blamed the officers, threatened to flog them, and belaboured the men with their cutlasses. They drove them on board their small craft, and sent them without a scrap of baggage to Boston. Thereafter they



HOW THE SPECIALS GIVE THE "TAKE COVER" WARNING WHILE REMAINING THEMSELVES IN THE OPEN: ONE OF THEIR CARS, WITH ASSISTANT-COMMANDER W. H. WELLS, OF THE HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DETACHMENT.—[Photograph by Topical.]

plundered the transport and set her on fire. The regiment was marched through the town; the officers were thrust into the common prison, and the men into a meeting-house, where they passed a wretched night.

In the morning, the Governor, Colonel Crofts, took the matter in hand and things began to improve. He ended by putting the prisoners on parole, and did everything in his power to prove that American gentlemen knew how to treat an honourable foe. Galling as the Frazers' position was, the American authorities made their captivity as pleasant as it could possibly be.

They made friends in Boston, and on July 17 each of the officers received a card from the Governor requesting the honour of his company at the Town Hall on the following day. No reason was given, and the party attended at the stated hour, wondering much what was in store. They found themselves welcomed by a distinguished assembly of notables, and were ushered to excellent places. Exactly at one o'clock, Governor Crofts rose and read the Declaration of Independence, to which all the Americans present swore allegiance. Meanwhile, after the Town Clerk had read the document to the crowds outside,

the troops in the streets fired thirteen volleys, and the batteries on Fort Hill, Dorchester Neck, the Castle, Nantucket, and Long Island saluted with thirteen guns each—one for each State of the Union.



GOOD WORK BY THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES DURING AIR-RAIDS: THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL USED ON ALL CARS AND MOTORCYCLES OF THEIR TRANSPORT SECTION.—[Photograph by Topical.]

the flotilla, drawing alongside, prepared to board. The Revolutionaries, a motley and undisciplined crew, now came on board, and fell into a dreadful rage on seeing the destruction of arms



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[Photograph by Topical.]

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## Where "Dear Tommy" Opposes "the German Tommy."



WITH THE CANADIANS: BOMBARDING GERMAN LINES IN LENS; A WRECKED STATION NEAR LENS.

A recent Canadian War Records despatch said: "The enemy has, at times, called the Canadians hard names, but it is 'Dear Tommy,' now. Some German soldiers in Lens fired the following message into the line by the use of an aerial dart: 'Dear Tommy, the German Tommy sends you hearty greetings from Lens. When will there be peace? Please reply.' That the rank and file of

the enemy troops have a great longing for peace is confirmed by every prisoner captured. One of their chief grievances is the failure of higher officers to take risks. . . . This is so different from the relations between our own officers and men that it is vividly impressed on the minds of the Germans on every occasion of hand-to-hand fighting."—[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]





## The Strength of a German "Pill-Box": Examining



"ABANDONING THE OLD TRENCH SYSTEM . . . THE ENEMY BUILT A GREAT NUMBER OF

In their recent battles in Flanders our troops have had to deal with the new method of defence employed by the Germans. Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "Abandoning the old trench system which we could knock to pieces with artillery, the enemy has made his forward positions without any definite line, and built a great number of concrete blockhouses, so arranged in depth

the Concrete



CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSES  
that they defended each of  
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: Examining

## the Concrete of a Captured Machine-Gun Emplacement.



A GREAT NUMBER OF  
employed by the Germans.  
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CONCRETE BLOCKHOUSES": A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF A "PILL-BOX" RECENTLY CAPTURED NEAR LENS.

that they defended each other by enfilade fire, and so strong that nothing but a direct hit from one of our heavier shells would damage it. And a direct hit is very difficult on one of those concrete houses, holding about 10 to 20 men at a minimum, and 50 to 60 in their largest. These little garrisons were mostly machine-gunners and picked men."—[Photo, Canadian War Records.]





# The Excavating Power of a Heavy Shell: A Gigantic Crater



A SHELL-CRATER SEVENTY-FIVE YARDS IN CIRCUMFERENCE: A TYPICAL SCENE OF MODERN WAR, SHOWING THE

Since the war began scenes of destruction have formed much of the pictorial matter of the news. They have become so familiar as to arouse to-day but little comment or surprise. Yet even at this stage of the world's experience of modern warfare on a vast scale, such a picture as that shown in the above photograph must arrest attention. It seems to show at its height the

destructive power of artillery by the explosion of what happens in war to



## Shell: A Gigantic Crater on the British front in the West.



TYPICAL SCENE OF MODERN WAR, SHOWING THE ENORMOUSLY DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF MODERN ARTILLERY.

they have become so familiar  
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destructive power of artillery. In the foreground is seen a huge cavity, seventy-five yards in circumference, scooped from the earth by the explosion of a single shell. Its size is emphasised by comparing that of the men beside it. The background shows what happens in war to buildings that were once well-ordered homes or hives of useful industry.—[Australian Official Photograph.]





## The Latest Type of German Trench Architecture: An



SOLIDLY BUILT OF CONCRETE REINFORCED WITH IRON GIRDERS: A DOORWAY

"At many places," writes Mr. H. Perry Robinson in describing a recent battle, "the enemy fought in his concrete shelters to the very last. Many concrete 'pill-boxes' were found shattered by our big shells, but only a direct hit from the largest guns, 22-inch or upwards, is effective. The great majority of shelters survive the bombardment. The German now has

Entrance to



TO SOME GERMAN DUG-OUTS

these shelters grouped in geometric lines of three, each running straight to the rear, but it is only a question



## Entrance to Dug-Outs of Reinforced Concrete.



INTO SOME GERMAN DUG-OUTS NEAR LENS RECENTLY CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS.

these shelters grouped in geometric patterns making strong fortified positions, as, for instance, seven 'pill-boxes' in two parallel lines of three, each running straight away with one midway in the middle. This was . . . to prevent reducing them from the rear, but it is only a question of going a little farther round, and these clusters are reduced *en bloc*."—[Photo, Canadian War Records.]

ecture: An

ERS: A DOORWAY  
concrete shelters  
from the largest  
German now has





## The Battle of Menin Road, Before the

Storming of



EXACTLY THE SORT OF WEAPONS THAT PROVED TO BE WANTED: SERVING OUT

The storming of Zonnebeke was a feat in which English, Scottish, and Welsh regiments shared honours. Some of the stiffest fighting fell to the Welshmen. It was largely close-quarter fighting, in among the loopholed German concrete blockhouses and redoubts, with "pill-boxes" scattered all over the area among "vipers' nests" of snipers and of machine-gun squads

BOXES OF BOMBS FROM A  
ensconced below the surface of  
Zonnebeke was surrounded, the  
taking Zonnebeke. Our illustrat



Before the

# Storming of the fortifications of Zonnebeke.



WANTED: SERVING OUT

rs. Some of the stiffest  
an concrete blockhouses  
of machine-gun squads

BOXES OF BOMBS FROM A TRENCH-MAGAZINE TO A WELSH BATTALION.

ensconced below the surface of the ground in shell-craters with rings of barbed wire in close-set rows round each. With these Zonnebeke was surrounded, the ruins of the village also being held as fortified posts. Bayonets and bombs did the work of taking Zonnebeke. Our illustration shows how the authorities served out bombs lavishly to the assaulting troops.—[Official Photograph]



## THE NEW WARRIORS: II.—THE LEVITES OF THE AEROPLANE.

THE newest of the new warriors are those in the Royal Flying Corps; and, like most of the soldiers of the modern dispensation, the last thing they seem to do is fighting.

You may have met some of the R.F.C. You may have sat in a railway carriage with a meek, blond one of them after an air raid; and you may have asked him "What about it?" If you have, you will probably agree with me that the last thing he seemed to be fitted for was fighting. You will tell me he knew nothing about aeroplanes. He couldn't tell you about their speed—or whether they could go faster on a moonlight night than on a non-moonlight night. You will

else, in fact, so that others—the picked of his Corps—may fight more grimly, more efficiently, and more perfectly.

It is a pleasant, but slightly mistaken, idea that every man seen in R.F.C. uniform has an aeroplane of his own, and is constantly over the German lines in it. This is not quite true. Not even all the subalterns one sees in Flying Corps uniform have aeroplanes of their own, or have ever flown, or are ever going to fly. There are but few flyers in the R.F.C. Indeed, the Flying Corps is made up of many thousands, mainly non-flyers.

The flyers of the R.F.C. are, as a matter of fact, few in comparison with the "others" of the



AN AUSTRALIAN ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT: BANDAGING HEAD AND LEG WOUNDS.

*Australian Official Photograph.*

tell me that he was blankly wooden about the distance "up" of the enemy planes, or whether they were of the Gotha or the folding-bed type, or what was the colour of enemy pilot eyes. He knew nothing about R.F.C.-ing, so to speak, and had apparently never flown. Certainly the last thing he would do would be to fight.

You are quite right. Probably the last thing that poor blighter will do will be to fight. He is 3-A.M. (3rd Air Mechanic) John Binks, and his job is not fighting—it is doing everything else from early morning till late night. He is "labour" (or he might be "clerk"), and his lot is labour too (even if he is a "clerk"). That is what I mean when I say that the "last" thing the R.F.C. warrior does is to fight. He doesn't get a chance of fighting (not in the rifle and bayonet way, anyhow); he has to do everything

R.F.C. The pilots (those who chauffeur the 'bus) and the observers (those who examine enemy trenches, who photograph enemy trenches, who drop bombs on enemy anything, and machine-gun enemies on lawful occasions) are actually but the few High Priests of a cultus in which many thousand Levites serve. Of the many thousands, but a few officers fly either as pilots or observers. A few of the rank and file may fly also; a sergeant, corporal, or 1st or 2nd A.M. may go up as machine-gunner or ballast; but, on the whole, the rest of the Corps have other things to do.

The rest of the Corps is, as a matter of fact, made up of master craftsmen. Think of all the things that go to the making and mending of aeroplanes, and you will have thought of all the trades who serve in the ranks of the R.F.C. Under the gradations of fitters, turners, carpenters,

*(Continued overleaf.)*



### ERECTED BY

It is stated on the memorial to officers fallen on the Field of first war-shrine to be. At any rate, it offers war-shrine can be. Th



## To British Columbians on the Roll of Honour.



### ERECTED BY RESIDENTS OF ESQUIMALT, B.C.: A WAR SHRINE—THE FIRST RAISED OVERSEAS.

It is stated on the photograph that the stately and effective memorial to officers and men from British Columbia who have fallen on the Field of Honour for Freedom and the Flag, is the first war-shrine to be erected in the British Dominions overseas. At any rate, it offers a notable exemplar of what an open-air war-shrine can be. The war-shrine was erected by residents of

Esquimalt, British Columbia, and was unveiled by Brigadier-General Lockie, D.S.O., on August 26. The names of actions in which those who are commemorated fell, includes, as will be seen on the front of the semicircular plinth supporting the main erection, naval actions, as well as actions in Flanders, at Gallipoli, in Egypt, and on the Balkan Front.—[Photo. by Pocock.]



joiners, M.T. drivers, clerks, miscellaneous labour, and the rest, this corps of crafts serves the 'planes. Fitters and turners, and the like, attend to the engines and the mechanical parts. All the wood-work, three-ply, and the like that goes to struts and frames and bearers have their servants in the carpenters, joiners, etc. The cables, the fabric of the planes, the "dope" that renders the fabric waterproof, the upholstering or basket-work of the pilot's seat—every part, indeed—has its expert ready either to manufacture or to mend. Each squadron has its complement, whether in Britain or "Somewhere"; each machine in a "flight" has its specific attendants, who are entirely responsible for the well-being and air-worthiness of that machine. The pilot does nothing but fly it—and, of course, risk his life in it. The machine itself is the care of the mechanics of the Corps. Should it come down torn and shattered late at night, those mechanics must tend its wounds, mend, and even reconstruct it.

There are singular expertnesses finding service in the R.F.C. too. There is the wireless operator ("Signals"), who must know all about the business, and have the nerve to send messages from empty thousand feet up, or the clear wits to receive

the speed instrument, the slant instrument, and the others. There is the electrician, who sees to the "wiring" of the machine—that is, sees that the little lights on the instrument-board are in order, that the "signal" lamps on plane-tips can efficiently Morse their messages. There is the camera-maker, who is the acolyte of the fine



BASEBALL ON THE CANADIAN FRONT IN FRANCE: THE BATTER FALLS, ESCAPING A DANGEROUS BALL; CAPT. R. PEARSON UMPIRING.

Photograph by Canadian War Records.

instruments that take the trench photos; there is the photographer, who develops them; there is the sail-maker, who performs wonders with the canvas of portable hangars; and there is the great bulk of M.T. drivers, the lords of lorries and "tenders," "clerks," and mixed labour, sometimes expert and sometimes not, that make up the personnel of the Corps. The Corps can clear, dig, lay out, and build its own camps ("labour" does the rough work); it can staff them and

equip them from office-boy to shorthand typist, from foreign correspondents to accountants with full actuarial degrees. It can do anything, turn its hand to anything, accomplish anything, and the last thing it does is fighting. The warriors of the R.F.C. are workers. The whole of their brains, their abilities, and their efforts are concentrated in the production and equipment and maintenance of a comparatively few aero-



A BASEBALL MATCH IN THE CANADIAN LINES: CAPTAIN ROBERT PEARSON, OF THE Y.M.C.A., UMPIRING.—[Photograph by Canadian War Records.]

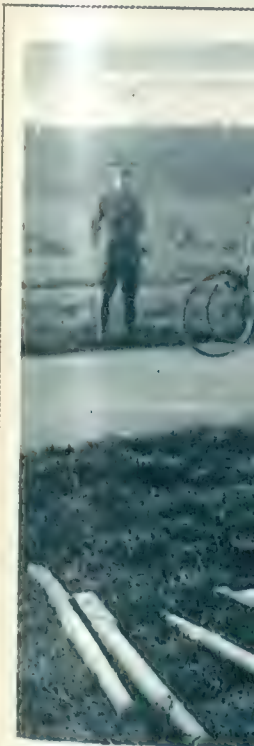
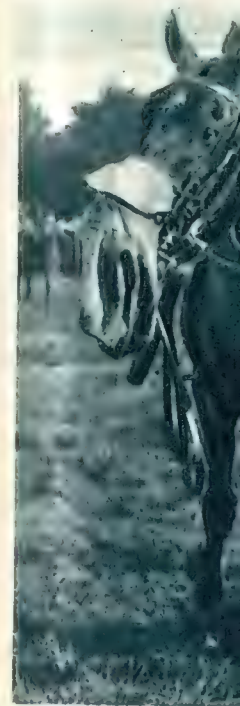
them without mistake in the comparative calm of the Squadron "station." There is the instrument expert (the highbrow), who makes and repairs and keeps tuned to a hair's-breadth deviation the many and delicate instruments that grace the splashboard of an aeroplane—the height instrument,

planes—comparatively few, that is, when considering the number of men to machines. From these hosts of men there start into the sky but these few 'planes, and but one or two men in those 'planes. It may seem a lot for a little; but the Germans don't think so.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



At



#### REALISM REQUIRED

How thoroughgoing is the ins in England before any are all is well exemplified in these men, with their mounts also illustration, as they appeared military-efficiency competition.



Oct. 10, 1917

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AS NEWTON.

## At an Aldershot Military Efficiency Competition.



### REALISM REQUIRED OF THE COMPETITORS: GAS-MASKED HORSES AND HORSEMEN; GUNNERS.

How thoroughgoing is the instruction of all at the training centres in England before any are allowed to go to the front anywhere, is well exemplified in these two illustrations. Gas-masked horsemen, with their mounts also gas-masked, are seen in the upper illustration, as they appeared while taking part in an Aldershot military-efficiency competition. As we have previously illustrated,

on entering gas danger-zones on the Western Front, all on foot or on horseback are warned by notice-boards to put on masks, both on themselves and on their horses, while sentries are also posted close by to stop everybody and enforce the orders. Gunners similarly have to have masks, owing to the increased use of poison-gas shells.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



# At an Aldershot Efficiency Competition: Bombs and Bullets.

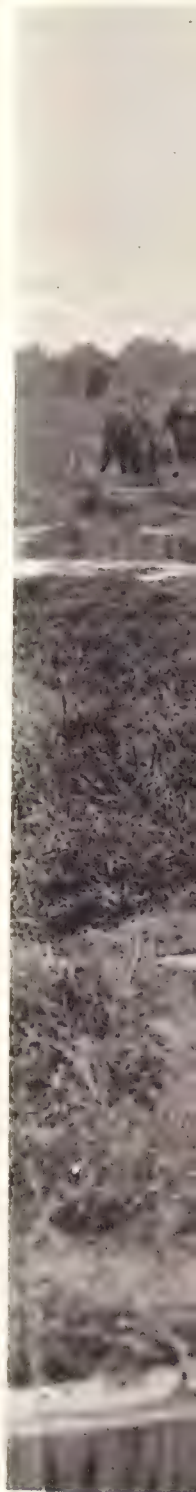


## TWO "EVENTS": BOMB-FLINGING FROM INSIDE A TRENCH; A TRENCH-RAID SHOT AT SIGHT.

Every detail of warfare finds place in the military-training curriculum at all centres, and as an incentive to efficiency—though that is hardly necessary, so keen are one and all in learning battlefield methods—competitions among those under training are held as convenient. The upper illustration shows a competitor in hand-bombing from within a trench, with an umpire observing

results close at hand. In the lower illustration an incident in an officers' trench-raiding competition is seen, an officer firing at a dummy enemy suddenly come upon at an angle in a trench as the officer leads through it at top speed. Points are awarded for workmanship as well as hits, and the way the officer flattens himself to offer the smallest possible mark is noteworthy.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

# At an



## SHOOTING DUMM

We are shown here, features of the battle to name one of the. The competition illustration is most successfully repeated record. An



Bullets.



NOT AT SIGHT.

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y.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

## At an Aldershot Efficiency Competition: Trench-Raiding.



### SHOOTING DUMMY GERMANS DOWN WHILE DASHING ALONG: AN OFFICERS' REVOLVER COMPETITION.

We are shown here, and on other pages, one of the realistic features of the battle-practice training carried out at Aldershot—to name one of the best-known of our Army training centres. The competition illustrates a trench-raid, a class of warfare which is most successfully waged on the Western Front, as communiqués repeatedly record. An officer is seen, as happens at the front,

dashing along a German trench, the holders of which have been surprised, which also is usually the case. He has to shoot at dummies in German field get-up, placed here and there in the zig-zags of the trench, just as the enemy are usually met with on these occasions. The officer making the most hits in the shortest time wins.—[Photo. by S. and G.]





## The Engineering Side of the flanders Advance:

Bridge Built



BRITISH TROOPS CROSSING A STREAM BY A TIMBER BRIDGE AFTER THE ENEMY

Several small streams intersect the country east of Ypres where the British troops have been making their series of victorious advances, and this has naturally meant plenty of work for the Engineers. As on so many other occasions during the war, their achievements in bridge-building have proved of the greatest value and importance. The particular bridge illustrated

HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK:

by our photograph is shown information supplied with the Hun." The scene, however, s



s Advance:

# Bridge Built over a Stream; and Infantry Crossing.



BRIDGE AFTER THE ENEMY  
making their series of victorious  
other occasions during the war,  
the particular bridge illustrated

HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK: AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD.

by our photograph is shown in use during the Battle of Menin Road. We cannot name the river or the locality, as the information supplied with the official photograph merely states: "Infantry crossing the stream after we had driven back the Hun." The scene, however, shows the work of Engineers, and the general appearance of the British soldier in battle.—[Official Photo.]



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

EVERYONE knows about women being "splendid"—though, now and again, it is impossible to help wondering whether each individual one is doing her best to deserve the description, or whether there are not some who are content to feel a glow of virtue without doing anything to deserve it. As a whole, women have responded magnificently to the demands made upon them; but there are still, it seems, a few who have a penchant for reflected glory. The attitude is probably due not so much to a deliberate desire to hold aloof from war-work—every woman wants to do her bit—as to ignorance of the fact that women's help is essential to the well-being of the nation, and is an important factor in the business of winning the war.

Last week I referred to the call for 10,000 recruits for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. They are wanted by Oct. 31, and 10,000 a month will be required for some little time. There have been plenty of volunteers, but not, it appears,

positions in the Army. It is very creditable to the volunteers, of course, but suggests the idea that the idle ones haven't yet been stirred sufficiently to exchange leisure for work. The field is wide enough to include every type of worker. Even those who have hitherto belonged to the

stay-at-home order need not hesitate to offer their services. If they can't become copper-smiths, or electricians, or engage in engineering work, they can deal with sail-making, or become menders for aeroplanes, and, after all, most women know something about a sewing-machine.

Meantime, the Women's Branch of the Food Production Department wants more women. At the beginning of the year 100,000 girls were engaged on land work. Mr. Prothero wanted 200,000, and got them. But food production is being "speeded up," and the process demands a fresh supply of workers. The new call is for women volunteers to learn the art of driving motor-tractors to break up land for



WOMEN ON THE LAND: THE RIDING COMPETITION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Lady Londonderry recently lent Springfield for a series of Women's Legion Agricultural Competitions. Each competitor, as seen in our photograph, in the riding competition, had to open a gate and walk through while on horseback.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]



WOMEN ON THE LAND: A SCENE AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Marchioness of Londonderry recently lent Springfield, Lord Londonderry's place near Oakham, Rutland, for a series of Women's Legion Agricultural Competitions, and our picture shows a Martin Motor Plough being driven by a young competitor.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

from women who are unemployed. Numbers of recruits have thrown up posts they already hold, having decided to exchange them for similar

cultivation of food, especially wheat. The kind of recruits wanted are women sufficiently well educated to be capable of learning the elements

[Continued overleaf.]



On the



WOMEN'S

The adaptability of women are the direct outcome of the proverb. Our illustration shows two members "aiding and abetting" upon them in their



On the British front: W.A.A.C. Waitresses and Printers.



WOMEN'S VARIED WAR-WORK: IN AN OFFICERS' CLUB, AND IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

The adaptability of women to the innumerable forms of work which are the direct outcome of the war has almost passed into a proverb. Our illustrations show two instances of this. The first shows two members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps "aiding and abetting" combatant officers in their work, by waiting upon them in their rest time at the club behind the line, and

their services and their neat brown uniforms lend almost a sense of "Blighty" comfort which is much appreciated. Our second photograph shows women at work in the printing offices, where they have taken up the work with much success. Women's adaptability for hitherto unheard-of forms of service has been one of war's surprises.—[Photos. by Alfieri.]

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of motor mechanics, and these must pledge themselves to work for at least six months, and only applications from women over twenty years of age will be entertained. Eve's lack of mechanical training will be made up by the Board of Agriculture, who have made arrangements for coaching the pupils in their new work. Six weeks is the time allowed for the purpose, during which the learners, besides driving a small tractor, will be taught to understand its mechanism, and to do minor running repairs. In addition, they will be given an insight into general farm work in order to help their employer with odd jobs when weather forbids the use of the tractor. During training, which is free, the volunteers will be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Government, and after the fourth week receive payment at the rate of 4s. a week. After training, the weekly wage paid to workers will be 30s., with a bonus of 1s. for every acre ploughed; whilst the authorities, in generous mood, offer also free equipment in the form of boots or clogs, and leggings, a pair of breeches, two overalls, and a hat, two such outfits to be given in the first twelve months.

Lodging accommodation is always a difficult problem for the land-worker, so that it will interest intending volunteers to hear that lodgings will be found for them by the county organisers or district registrars, who are already responsible

earning a higher rate of wages than obtains in other departments. The best way to ascertain further particulars is to write to the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture, at 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

The Government, it seems, has unlimited



"SMILE, PLEASE!" YOUNG WOMEN-WORKERS ON A FARM.

Our photograph shows a few of the lady-workers on a farm at Springfield, Lord Londonderry's estate near Oakham, Rutland, posing for a cinema picture.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

need of women's help. On the top of the appeal for recruits for the noble army of "W.A.A.C.'s," and the cry for land-workers, comes a request from the Ministry of Munitions for a thousand women willing to train immediately for engineering and various advanced forms of work in munition-factories.

The health of the worker is the subject of so much thoughtful care and attention these days that it seems almost superfluous to add that the conditions in the workshops at the training centres in London, Manchester, Bristol, and other towns, as well as in the metropolitan areas and provincial districts, are such as obtain in the best-regulated and most modern factories. Another point is that the appeal is addressed to women of all classes between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. The war affects everybody, and everybody is asked to assist in the work of defeating the Hun. In the particular departments of labour covered by the Ministry of Munitions, the work is so varied that every intelligent woman of good physique is certain of finding some

work she can do, and do well, and women of this type are invited to apply without delay to the Director, the Training Section, Ministry of Munitions, 6, Whitehall Gardens. CLAUDINE CLEVE.



WOMEN ON THE LAND: THREE CHEERY FARM-GIRLS.

The three happy-looking girls seen in our photograph all work on their father's farm. Their ages are 13, 14, and 16 respectively, and their names, the Misses Minnie, Lizzie, and Connie Young.—[Photograph by Alferi.]

for the welfare of other members of the Land Army. The new departure, by the way, opens up a new field for women already engaged in land work, offering, as it does, opportunities for

## THE EUPHRATES

THE news of the battlefields the situation has been a satisfaction was a splendid victory on the Euphrates, was announced on the night of September 10, the British advanced upon the advanced position, and early in the morning of the 11th they attacked the four miles east of the die, which lies west of Baghdad. A little difficulty was occupied the Ridge, and success in the morning, manoeuvring from the river to the Turkish positions from the west, while the cavalry wide sweep to the of Ramadiah. The 28th, but by a decision had been reached, and the positions encircled the die to the east, and south of the and at a distance of our hands. The the west of Ramadiah, manoeuvre once



THE FIGHT



## THE GREAT WAR.

THE EUPHRATES VICTORY—A SUCCESS ON THE GOOD OLD PLAN—EAST AFRICA—RUSSIA—THE POPE'S SECOND NOTE.

THE news of most importance from far-distant battlefields came from Mesopotamia, where the situation has long remained indefinite. Great satisfaction was caused by Sir Stanley Maude's splendid victory on the Euphrates, which was announced on Oct. 1. On the night of Sept. 27-28, the British forces advanced upon the Turkish advanced position at Mushaid, and early on the morning of the latter day they attacked at a point four miles east of Ramadie, which lies 65 miles west of Baghdad. With little difficulty our troops occupied the Mushaid Ridge, and still advancing, manœuvred away from the river to attack the Turkish main positions from the south-east while the cavalry made a wide sweep to the west of Ramadie. The battle raged all through the 28th, but by nightfall a decision had been all but reached, and all the main positions encircling Ramadie to the east, south-east, and south of the town,

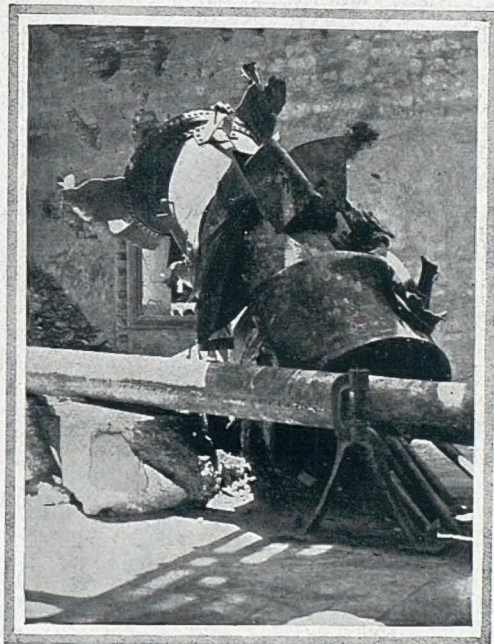
and at a distance of two miles from it, were in our hands. The cavalry completed the cordon to the west of Ramadie. It was open fighting, with manœuvre once more in full swing, as in old

battles; and the account of the fight is in pleasant contrast to the tales of slow and mud-fundered operations with which we have grown so painfully familiar nearer home. On the night

of Friday, the 28th, the Turks tried to break out to the westward of the town, but were headed off by the cavalry. At day-break on the 29th the attack was vigorously resumed, and by 9 a.m. the enemy was in full surrender. The booty is large in all kinds of arms and material, and several thousand prisoners were taken. Later reports put the number at 3800 and 13 guns. To make the affair complete and round off the parallel to old-fashioned victories, the Turkish commander, Ahmed Bey, and his entire staff fell into the hands of the British. Our troops fought magnificently under very difficult conditions. The same night, another column moving out north-east of Baghdad, had a sharp skirmish with a detach-

ment of Turkish cavalry, which it handled severely, capturing four prisoners and 300 Turkish supply camels. The campaign in Mesopotamia is thus advanced by a long stage, and although the

[Continued on page 40]



THE TAKING OF BAGHDAD: A WRECKED BOILER IN THE GERMAN WIRELESS STATION IN THE CITY.

Official Photograph.

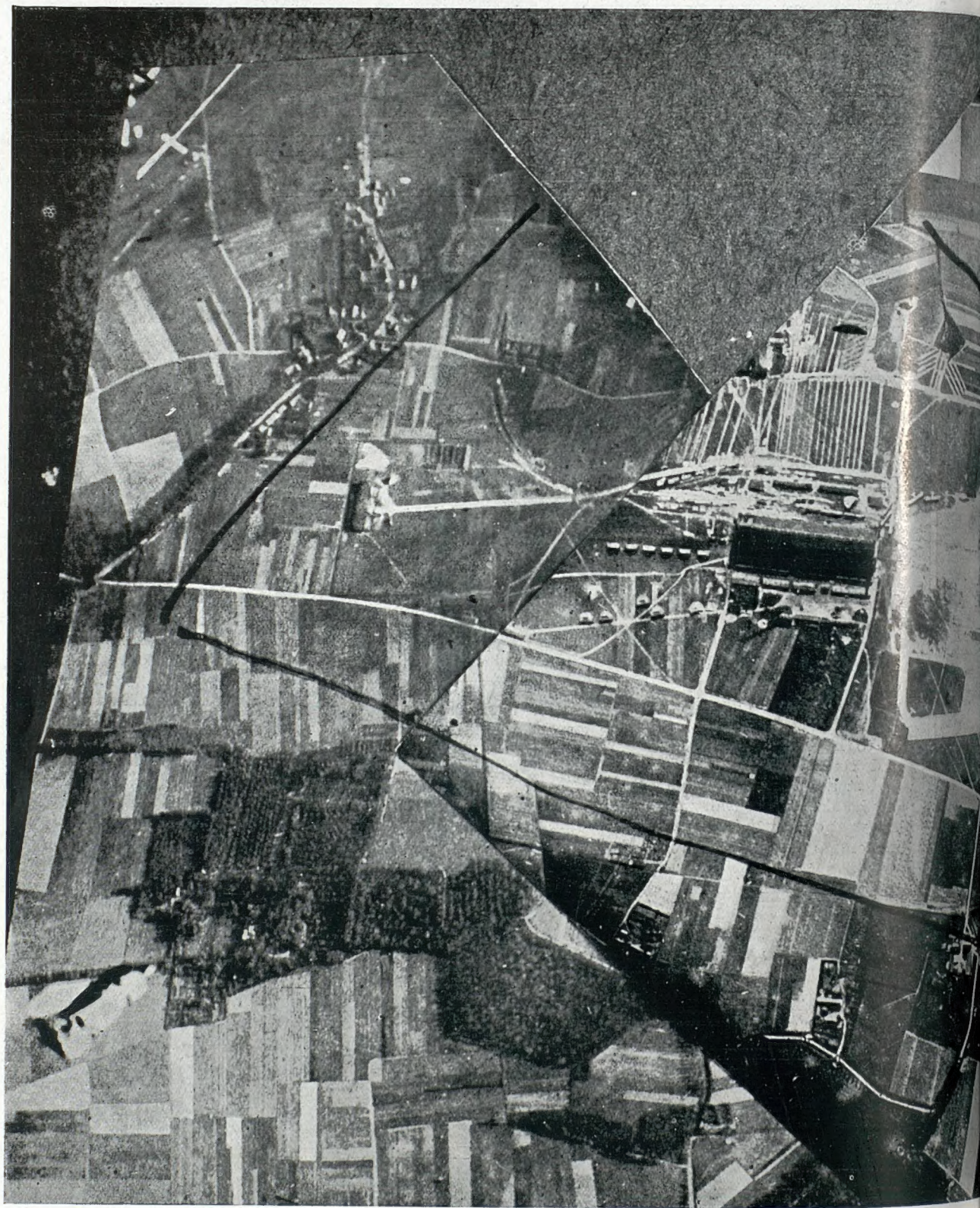


THE FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA: TURKISH PRISONERS DISEMBARKING AT BASRA.—[Official Photograph.]





## Checking Air-Raids on London: A Notorious German Aerodrome



PHOTOGRAPHED DURING ONE OF OUR CONTINUAL BOMBING RAIDS

The illustration reproduces an airman's photograph taken over Gontrode Aerodrome, which is close to St. Denis Westrem, the notorious German aerodrome whence, it is stated, raiding Gothas start for England. Both places have repeatedly been attacked successfully by our airmen. As the official communiqués have recorded, many tons of bombs have been dropped

BRITISH AIRMAN'S PHOTO  
there. Other large German aerodromes have also been repeatedly attacked, and many ridges and craters, making the



## A Notorious German Aerodrome Bombed by British Airmen.



CONTINUAL BOMBING RAIDS

to St. Denis Westrem, the  
aces have repeatedly been  
bombs have been dropped

BRITISH AIRMAN'S PHOTOGRAPH OF GONTRODE AERODROME.

there. Other large German aerodromes in the Bruges, Ghent, and Ostend districts are being attacked day after day, and tons of bombs dropped repeatedly with success. Even if hangars are not hit, bombs dropping on the land round break it up in ridges and craters, making the landing and starting of hostile craft impossible until the ground can be levelled.—[Official Photograph.]

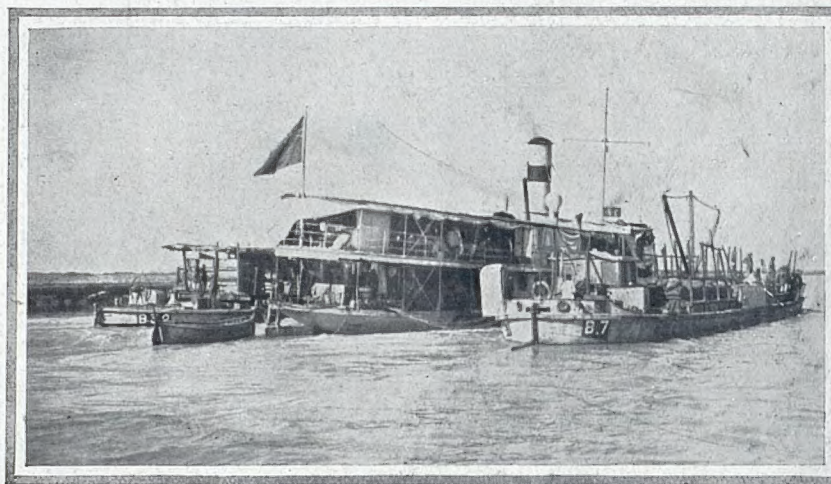


lack of Russian co-operation is a retarding factor, General Maude's brilliant success is a sure omen of final victory. In due time Mesopotamia will be settled with by British arms alone, and for the present Falkenhayn has had a salutary and discouraging object-lesson.

The news from East Africa has also been very good. On Sept. 28, Nahungu, an important German supply-centre, was occupied by our troops, after a smart engagement. Elsewhere our advance progresses favourably across difficult country. The Rhodesian troops are pressing forward in the western area, and the Belgian columns co-operating with our troops are drawing near Mahenge. On Sept. 28 they were only seven miles' distance from that place.

Russia has fallen for the moment into secondary interest as far as fighting is concerned, although her affairs are still watched with sympathetic anxiety by the Allies. In the Riga region, four miles south of the railway in the sector known as Spitali Farm, forward Russian detachments pressed back the enemy, and made an advance of about 1000 yards in all. Otherwise there is little to report. For the present, M. Kerensky is believed to have got his way, and to be more firmly established in power than he has been since the Korniloff incident. He spoke at the opening of the Petrograd Democratic

The Conference took as its main theme for discussion the question: "Shall the Government be National?" That is to say, shall it be a Coalition Government representing all parties, or a purely Socialist body governed by the Soviet? Kerensky is said to be much changed, hardened, and oppressed with the tragic responsibility of his



THE FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA: A "PADDLER" ON THE TIGRIS.—[Official Photograph.]

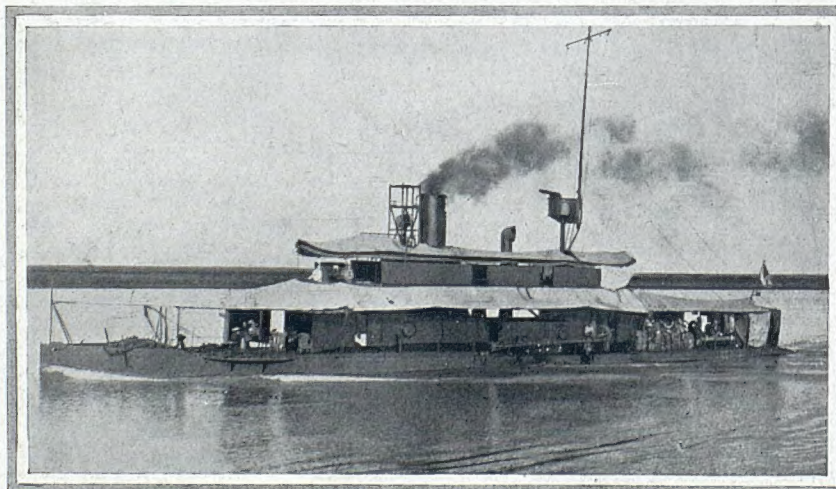
position. The coming weeks will prove whether or not he is Russia's Man of Destiny.

In world politics the Pope continues to take a hand, and has come forward with a new Note, which accompanies his communication to the Entente Powers of the replies of the Central Powers to his former peace feeler. In his new Note his Holiness says he is enabled to assure the Allies that Germany is ready to evacuate Belgium, and the occupied provinces of France. The conditions on which this would be done are

known to the Pope. They are not absolute, but are intended as a basis of future discussion. Germany, we are aware, would like nothing better than to see the Allies caught in the meshes of discussion; but the net is set rather too obviously in the sight of the bird. To come to any conference at the present stage of the war would mean an inconclusive peace, against which the opinion of the Allies is daily hardening. On this head, Mr. Churchill has performed few more useful public acts than his

recent speech, which once more sets out with vivid force the dangers of leaving the great work half done. The public cannot be too well instructed on this point.

LONDON: OCT. 6, 1917.



THE FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA: A "FLY" BOAT ON THE TIGRIS.—[Official Photograph.]

Conference, and his reception showed that, for the moment, at any rate, he was master of the situation. But his troubles are far from being at an end, and he has a difficult team to drive.

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